

NO. 5.—VOL. 55.



From the Baltimore American, Jan. 18.  
THE STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON.

Further Particulars.

We proceed in the melancholy duty of laying before our readers such additional particulars relative to the appalling destruction of life on board the steamboat Lexington, as have reached us since our publication of yesterday. We are deeply pained to say that the names of four of our fellow-townsmen—Messrs. R. T. Church, J. W. Keirle, G. W. Walker, and A. Weston—are included in the list of passengers who are known to have been on board at the time of this terrible catastrophe. It will be seen that, thus far, no other persons are known to have escaped death, out of the whole number on board, viz: Captain Hilliard, Captain Manchester, and a boat hand named Smith.

The list given by the New York Journal of Commerce comprises, including children, 72 passengers, only one of whom, (Captain Hilliard, of Norwich,) is known to be saved; and 33 persons attached to the boat, only two of whom are known to be saved. Total, 105. Known to be saved, 3. How many more names will yet have to be added to this melancholy list, time will determine.—The agent of the steamboat line in New York is of opinion that the whole number of passengers did not exceed 75 or 80, and the pilot says he asked the Clerk on Monday afternoon how many passengers there were on board, and that he replied 70 to 75.

It was about 8 hours after the fire commenced, before the boat went down. The pilot says, that as late as midnight half the passengers might have been saved, had assistance arrived. So we are informed by Captain Jennings, of the sloop Ganges, who assisted in taking care of the pilot and fireman on board the sloop Merchant, on Tuesday evening.

The Lexington was provided with three good boats, including a life boat, but they were all rendered useless by the confusion and haste of the moment. She also had a fire engine, with the necessary apparatus, and a suction hose.

Her value is estimated to have been \$50,000—partially insured. She had on board about 150 bales of cotton.

This is by far the most distressing steamboat disaster which has ever occurred in Long Island Sound, or in this portion of the Union. The sufferings of that awful night can never be described, nor conceived.

The Lexington.—We have discovered the following errors in our list of passengers on board this ill-fated vessel on her last trip.

Mr. Warner was not on board; neither was Noah Hinkley, of Portland. The son of Mrs. Charles Woodward of Philadelphia, (G. H. Woodward,) is said to have taken passage on Saturday for New Haven.

John L. Sheafe, of Portsmouth was not on board.

The New York Gazette says—

"We have ascertained that the Lexington had been recently overhauled and repaired thoroughly, and was in excellent order, provided with three boats, including a life boat and a fire engine, with the necessary apparatus and suction hose. Above all, she had, as the law requires, iron rods and chain tiller ropes. The life boat, like the others, was crushed before she got into the water, and of course the circumstance does not, in the slightest degree, detract from the efficiency of that noble invention. There is reason to believe that statements of the papers from which we copy, are exaggerated. The number of passengers probably did not exceed eighty, and the whole number of persons may be estimated at less than one hundred and twenty. Among those who have in all probability perished, are a great number whose loss will be deeply lamented in this city."

We subjoin from the New York Courier the following account of this calamity, although in so doing we may repeat part of what was published yesterday:

The city was yesterday thrown into a state of extreme consternation, by intelligence of a most fatal accident having befallen the steamboat Lexington, which left here on Monday afternoon, under the command of Captain George Child, on her usual trip to Stonington. We have gathered from Captain Hilliard, almost the only survivor—at least as present appearances lead us to dread from this awful scene of death; from Captain Brooks of the New Haven steamboat, who received Captain Hilliard on board; from the sloop Merchant, Capt. Meeker, who rescued him; and from Captain Jennings, of the sloop Ganges, who left Southport, to which place the sloop Merchant belonged, and whither she had returned, the following particulars of this distressing event:

The Lexington prosecuted her voyage until half past seven o'clock in the evening, when being between Eaton's Neck and Crane's Neck, a fire was discovered to have broken out near the smoke pipe, among some bales of cotton which were stowed near it, or to which, at least, the flames speedily spread. An attempt was then made to get out the suction pipe, and by means of water thrown from it on the flames, to extinguish them; but these spread with such rapidity, that soon all access to the engine was impossible, and it continued to work for a time with fearful rapidity. Captain Childs, it would appear, then determined to steer the boat for the nearest part of the Long Island shore, and he was last seen in the wheel house at the helm. In fifteen minutes, however, the engine became immovable, and the course of the boat arrested about two miles from the land. Here she continued to burn until about three o'clock in the morning, when what remained of her sank.

It was needless to attempt to describe the scene of agonized confusion which ensued among the passengers, and indeed all on board, as soon as the fire was discovered. No order was preserved, or any attempt made to preserve it. The life boat, which was on board, was thrown overboard, and the rest were last seen as the flames drove them from the higher parts of the steamboat, clinging in clusters to the guard braces, where they hung till all went down together.

Captain Hilliard, formerly of the ship Mississippi, of this port, and one of the passengers, escaped. When the progress of the fire was such as to leave no hope, the passengers commenced throwing the deck freight overboard, probably in the expectation that some parts of it would remain floating, and might be the means of saving some of them. Captain H. assisted in throwing about ten

bales of cotton overboard, and leaped on one of them. One of the firemen of the boat also succeeded in getting on the same bale, and these two, by means of a piece of board which they picked up, succeeded in keeping the bale head on to the sea until about four o'clock in the morning, when the bale capsized, but righted again with both of them on it. Until this time they had kept the upper parts of their bodies comparatively dry, but were now completely wet to the skin. And now the fireman began to despond, talked of his wife and children, told Captain H. that his name was Cox, and that he resided in Oak street, New York. Captain H. endeavored to cheer him up, and at last lashed him to the bale, but at about eight o'clock in the morning he expired. At eleven o'clock Captain H. was rescued by Captain Meeker, in the sloop Merchant, of Southport.

The same vessel also rescued Captain Manchester, the pilot, and a fireman named Smith, who were each on a bale of cotton. The fireman says, that soon after the fire was discovered, he sought refuge on the rudder, expecting the boiler would burst, but whilst there, two boys, who could not swim, entreated him to give them his place, which he consented to, on condition that they threw him a bale of cotton, which they did, and to which he swam. The boat then drifted some distance ahead of him, but when her upper works were burned, he again floated near her, and saw several of the passengers and crew on pieces of the wreck.—They, however, all gradually became exhausted, and fell off.

Captain Manchester, the pilot, adds little to the above particulars; he and the fireman last spoken of were badly frozen.

Captain Hilliard estimates the number of passengers at one hundred and fifty; but Captain Manchester says he thinks there were not more than seventy-five on board, and we find that this latter number is considered at the office of the company to which the boat belonged, to be the nearest probability. What chance is there that any more have been rescued? Captain Hilliard says, that at about eight o'clock in the morning, a schooner beating to westward passed him while on the bale of cotton, about a mile off. She did not see him, but it is possible she may have fallen in with some of the other passengers floating on pieces of the wreck.

The conflagration of the boat was seen from Norwalk and Bridgeport, on the Connecticut shore, but the state of the tide and the ice prevented them from getting out their boats to go to her assistance, and though the attempt was made, it was found impossible to succeed. From the Long Island shore, we have as yet no accounts, and it is possible, as the flames must have been still more visible there, that some effectual assistance may have been rendered to the unfortunate beings who were floating on the waves; yet the sea was so very high, and the cold so intense, that it seems almost a forlorn hope.

It is stated in some of the accounts, that the tiller ropes were burned. This is not correct.—Capt. Hilliard says positively, that the boat answered her helm up to the time that her engine stopped, and that had she not had metal rods and chains connected with her rudder, it would long before have been useless. That she was provided with them is indisputable.

Yet we cannot but think the company to which the boat belonged are highly censurable for encumbering her deck with so much freight; and particularly with a material so inflammable as cotton. Doubly censurable are they in the present instance, as we know that not three weeks since a fire broke out on board the same boat among the goods on deck, which was not extinguished without considerable loss. Not only is the danger of fire always great on board of a steamboat, with merchandise all around, and sparks falling among it, but the difficulty of getting to the spot which has ignited, becomes proportionably increased, and prevents its being extinguished when discovered, as it naturally will be, before it has gained much headway. We will return to the consideration of this part of the subject on another day. We quit it now, as will the reader, with the most painful reflections on the appalling sacrifice of human life, and the bitter sorrow which has been brought home to many, by this very unhappy occurrence.

We glean the following additional particulars of the terrible catastrophe narrated above, from the New York sun.

We regret that among the passengers were the wife and two interesting children of Russel Jarvis, Esq. formerly of Boston, more latterly editor of the Philadelphia World, and at present editor of the Evening Tattler in this city. Captain Hilliard, whose attention had been attracted to this interesting and unfortunate family at the table, saw Mrs. Jarvis floating with one of her children in her arms, on a bale of cotton. The other child had leaped overboard, as had also a great many other passengers—some twenty of whom had life preservers on. When observed by Capt. H. Mrs. Jarvis was frantically calling upon the persons in the water to preserve her child and bring it to her on the bale. Mother, children, passengers and all, however sunk to the common grave.

The Cause.—Since writing the above we learn from a gentleman who came from Boston last week in this ill-starred steamer, that the cause of this dreadful calamity is entirely free from mystery, and that it is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that means had not been employed to afford the machinery, &c. closely connected with the furnace any greater protection from the intense heat of the coal fires used in the furnace than was provided for the boat when she was built, or than was necessary so long as the fuel used was wood. During the trip, our informant, who has travelled much in steamers in every part of the Union, and of Europe also, while standing by the furnace, first became aware of the fact that coal was used for fuel instead of wood.

He inquired of the fireman if any additional protection to the machinery had been made since the substitution of coal instead of wood; and being answered in the negative, he remarked to the fireman the necessity of making such additional protection and explained to him the cause of the necessity.—The fireman replied that he was aware of all that, and added, "We expectal to be burned up one of these days!"

We are aware that this statement, by implication at least, conveys a censure to the Transportation Company for the neglect stated, and lays at their door the dreadful effect of it above recorded; but knowing, as we do, the responsibility, integrity, and perfect freedom from prejudice, of our informant, we feel it our duty to lay this statement before the public.

We learn that the company will this morning despatch a boat to the scene of the dread disaster, and do all that is possible to recover the bodies of the perished.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Hibernia*, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 11th December inclusive. The principal intelligence furnished by this arrival is that Mr. JAUDON has succeeded, through the intervention of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in effecting another loan for £900,000 sterling, for which are to be issued stock debentures, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. at 92, and a collateral security given of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania stocks. United States shares in London had immediately risen in consequence, and had been sold for £19 to £19.40.

A Liverpool letter of the 11th says "no material change has taken place in cotton; the demand is moderate, but freely supplied; better qualities are most difficult of sale."

Letters from Toulon, of the 4th December, states that the steamer *Vantour*, which left Algiers on the 30th November, arrived in that port on the night of the 3rd, with despatches from Marshal Valée. When she sailed, the report of a distant cannonade was heard in Algiers, and it was believed that the French line had made a general attack on the whole of the French line. All the persons who arrived from the theatre of hostilities were enjoined to secrecy by the authorities, lest any unpleasant news should transpire, and increase the discouragement which had already seized the European population.

Not a single soldier remained in the city, and its protection was then entirely committed to the armed citizens. The liveliest uneasiness accordingly prevailed. The Moors on the other hand, who amounted to at least 20,000, were in the greatest exultation.

Intelligence of considerable interest had been received from India; the dates being, from Calcutta, October 13, Madras, 19, and Bombay, 28. On the 18th of September, the Anglo Indian troops set out on their return from Ghizni. They were to stop for a few days at Kabul, and depose the chief of that principality for alleged unfriendly acts toward the English interests, and especially for taking an active part in the hostilities encountered by the troops on their march to Afghanistan.

A commercial treaty, highly favorable of England, had been concluded with the Prince of Herat, and another with the successor of Runjeet Singh, securing to the English the navigation of the Sutledge. A civil war, however, was apprehended in the Punjab, on account of the success on another chance for the intervention of the Anglo-Indian Government, and probably for a new accession of territory.

A vast conspiracy, for the overthrow of the English power in India, is said to have been discovered at Kurnaul, an independent Mohammedan principality, the fort of which is 270 miles from Madras. A strong force was despatched thither by the Governor General, and the fort was invested and taken, without resistance, as well as that of Joudpore.

The cholera has broken out amongst the troops sent against Joudpore and Kurnaul, in consequence of which the camp at the former was precipitately broken up on the 3rd of October.

FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet *Neptune* arrived here Wednesday from Galveston, in 37 hours, having made the run from that port to the Balize in the teeth of a heavy easterly wind. We have received Galveston papers to the 28th ult., and verbal information of considerable interest. The most important piece of intelligence is the passage through both branches of Congress, of General Hamilton's Loan Bill. It was adopted, with all the modifications suggested by Gen. H. in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 29 to 8, and in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 12. We learn further, that the sanction of the President had been received.

The utmost good feeling, harmony and decorum prevailed in the Congress of the young Republic, during the discussion of this important bill. The members seem solely actuated by a desire to promote, by the most available and honorable means, the public credit, the safety and honor of the country.

President Lamar's administration is considered decidedly popular. In relation to the late movement of an allied force of Texans and Federalists in Mexico, a strong feeling of condemnation exists. Ross and his troops had been deeply censured for invading the Mexican territory. Ross himself had been stricken from the rolls, and the pay rolls of his men cancelled for their desertion from their posts and disobedience of orders.

The *Neptune* had been detained two days in Galveston, awaiting General Hamilton's return from Austin, that his despatches might be forwarded to England by the packet of the 10th, from N. York. Gen. H. came passenger in the *Neptune*.

The sale of Galveston city lots went off with much success. They brought, generally, an advance of from thirty to fifty per cent above the rates of former sales. The *Gazette* states that building in the city has received a fresh impetus. A large number of fine houses are now in process of construction.

The papers complain of the difficulties and delays attending the transmission of intelligence in different parts of the country. The citizens of Galveston are kept whole weeks without obtaining information of what is transpiring at the seat of government.

The following extracts from the report of the secretary of the treasury, show the estimated expenses for the year 1839.

EXPENSES.	
Civil	\$276,520
Civil contingent	71,000
Naval	550,786
Military	559,533
Mail transportation	40,000
Previous liabilities	449,818
Total	\$1,947,657
And that the receipts should be:	
From Customs	\$400,000
Direct taxes and land	500,000
Sales of lots in Austin and Calhoun	\$1,300,000

The *Gazette* adds:—"The Hon. Secretary, however, believes that not one fourth of the estimated sum of direct taxes will be collected, and the receipts for the sale of lots in Austin and Calhoun will be in the audited paper of the government.—The receipts from customs will probably exceed the estimates. The estimate of expenses is made in specie, while the receipts must necessarily be in the promissory notes of the government, making a much greater discrepancy than appears from the figures."

The *Neptune* brought seventeen hundred letters! New Orleans Rec.

tic peace of her citizens, the advancement of agricultural and mechanic arts, and the wealth and happiness of the country at large. In her relations towards Mexico, the young republic has displayed a moderation and forbearance which entitle her to the highest praise. The release of SANTA ANNA, after the battle of San Jacinto, recking as he was with the recent blood of her citizens, was an extraordinary display of magnanimity, and the steady line of conduct pursued by Texas towards Mexico, shows that that act was not the result of capricious clemency, but of a settled purpose upon the part of her leading men to cultivate the most amicable relations with foreign powers, and encourage the development of her internal and vast resources.

Although the civil wars of Mexico invited an incursion, and the invasion of the mother country by France offered a tempting opportunity for aggression, Texas forbore to engage in active hostilities. She avoided all entanglement with foreign allies, and maintained a uniform line of policy which would have been creditable to more established and ancient governments. She now disclaims all connection with the late movements upon Matamoros. The officer who joined the federal forces has been struck from the army roll, and his troops have been erased from the pay list.—The proclamation declares, that all who engage in this border war are outlawed from the protection of the government, and the administration has signified in the most emphatic manner, its displeasure at the conduct of those implicated in it.

Few governments could have restrained their citizens so long from acts of aggression. The coalition of Col. Ross with the federal army should not be regarded as an evidence of a proper want of control on the part of the government over its officers. Taking all the circumstances into view, the Texans have displayed wonderful forbearance, and the act of Col. Ross has met with signal and immediate punishment.

We are among those who think that Texas, thus far, has acted nobly and honorably in her intercourse with other countries, (particularly Mexico) and wisely in regard to her own advancement.—Few communities have become so suddenly an organized and important government, and fewer have commenced their career by acts of equal magnanimity. Her position is defensive: her policy is peace. She is husbanding her resources, and inviting, by liberal legislation, the worthy and the industrious to her border. Should this prudent course be construed by Mexico into pusillanimity, she will have reason to regret her rashness if she acts upon such construction. After such repeated acts of forbearance, Texas would have the sympathy and opinion of the world on her side, and, what is more to the purpose—the assistance of powerful allies in case of need.—*Id.*

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

Whereas, information has been received, that some citizens of the republic have recently passed the boundary line between Texas and Mexico, as prescribed by the act of Congress of December, 1836, and have associated themselves with one of the belligerent parties now contending for supremacy. And, whereas, it is incompatible at this time with the true interest and honor of Texas to meddle with the contest.

Therefore, be it known, that I, Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of the republic of Texas, do by this proclamation warn and admonish all citizens of Texas to abstain from all attempts to invade the territory of Mexico, and from all marauding incursions and other acts of hostility against the same, except in defence of our territory, until by public proclamation it shall be declared that active hostilities are to be renewed between the two nations; when that time shall arrive, the government will confidently appeal to the chivalry and patriotism of the people whose valor has been so often displayed, and whose patriotism is as conspicuous in preserving the honor, as in sustaining the rights of the country.

And I do further proclaim, that if any citizen or citizens of this republic shall, contrary to this proclamation, and without orders from the proper authority, invade, or by any hostile act molest its citizens within their territory, such citizens so offending are, and shall be considered without the protection of this government, which disclaims all participation in their conduct, and can afford no countenance to their unauthorized acts.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the Republic of Texas, at the city of Austin, this 21st day of December, 1839, and of the independence of Texas the fourth.

(Signed) MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.  
DAVID G. BURNET, act'g Sec'y of State.

From the Washington Globe.

FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY BY THE FEDERALISTS IN KENTUCKY.

In a late Federal convention in Kentucky, at the capital of the State, to confirm Harrison's nomination, it is solemnly

"Resolved," That the Whigs of Kentucky will exert their utmost energies to secure the election of William H. Harrison to the Presidency. That his name is proudly conspicuous in the brightest pages of the history of this Commonwealth—that *that Kentucky trusted him as the leader of her youth in the celebrated campaigns of the North West, and that he led them to victory and fame*—that she is familiar with his services as a statesman, and his virtues as a private citizen, and that she has every confidence in his devotion to his country, and in his qualifications to administer the Government of the United States."

History and the statutes of the State will show that as long as Kentucky "trusted Gen. Harrison as the leader of her youth," they were conducted to defeat and death; and it was only when she ceased to trust him, that they were "led to victory." Who conducted Colonels Davis and Owen, and Kentucky's youth under them, to the camping ground pointed out by the Indians at Tippecanoe? And what did Davis and Owen, and their brave young followers, find there?

Who commanded where Kentucky's brave Col. Dudley, and six hundred and fifty of her youth, fell under the hands of the savages led by Tecumseh and Proctor, near Fort Meigs? And to whom was the disaster of the River Raisin attributable, where so much of the best blood of Kentucky was poured out?

The first of these interrogatories every Kentuckian can answer. The last we shall leave to the despatch of Major Madison, the most beloved and trusted of all Kentucky's chivalry, engaged in the first disastrous campaign against Canada.—It is his reply to the Secretary of War, giving information in regard to the action.

Major Madison says:—

"I am not here the accuser or excuser of any one, though thoroughly convinced that the principal error of the campaign, and that which brought all the other evils upon us, was the great distance at which the other parts of the army were kept.—Had the disposition been different—had the main body been located within sustaining distance of the advanced corps—or had this corps been reinforced by even a single battalion of five hundred men, ours would have been a victory, instead of a defeat."

Again, he says:—  
"I am well persuaded, that, could we have been reinforced with five hundred additional men, a victory on the 22d of January, 1813, would have been the result, instead of a defeat."

What those who conducted the advanced corps to the River Raisin had a right to expect of Harrison, will be seen in the affidavit of Major S. Garrard, who was inspector of one of the brigades, and made prisoner at the River Raisin. He says:—"On my return from Canada, I passed the Rapids, when Gen. Harrison informed me that General Winchester had every reason to expect reinforcements on the 21st; and, further, that they were delayed in consequence of having, in the first instance, attempted an advance on the ice, which they were compelled to abandon, return back, and take Hull's road."

Gen. Winchester and many others, always believed that Harrison did not make the proper dispositions to support him, because he wished to supersede him (Winchester), in the command of the army, and therefore left him to his fate. Be this as it may, the result of this first and succeeding disasters, and delays and retreats on the part of Harrison, had the effect to destroy all confidence in him on the part of the States of Kentucky and Ohio, and the public generally. And so far from the fact being true, as stated by the federal party in their late meeting at Frankfort, "that Kentucky trusted him as the leader of her youth, in the celebrated campaigns of the Northwest," the Legislature of the State passed a law showing that the State would not trust him as the leader of her youth. The Legislature, in authorizing the Governor to organize and detach three thousand troops, requested him "to take the command thereof;" and a circular from a committee of the Legislature, addressed to the people, uses language pregnant with meaning to all who know that the people and Legislature had formed their opinions of the cause of the defeat at the river Raisin, from the statements of Majors Madison, Garrard, and others.

The circular we give, is quoted from Niles' Register for 1813, page 82.

CIRCULAR.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The fate of our volunteers that have recently fallen by the enemy, and the situation of those that still remain under the command of Harrison, demand more of us than the sympathetic tear; some measure more efficient than that of mourning must be resorted to. It is expected that an immediate call will be made once more upon the patriotism of Kentucky, for another requisition of volunteers. Our venerable Governor, the distinguished hero of King's Mountain, will lead his Western sons on to battle, and give them an opportunity of avenging the death of their brothers. We should sorrow above misfortune, and surround our attentions at times like the present. Who can remain inactive at home while our fellow-citizens are falling victims to a rapacious enemy? Then obey the call—let us fly to the standard of our country, looking to Him for support who rules the destinies of the world.

DAVID THOMPSON,  
ROBERT JOHNSON,  
B. S. CHAMBERS.

Gov. Shelby, in referring to this in his message, after the battle of the Thames, says:

"As this seemed to be the only occasion by which I could meet the wishes of the Legislature, as expressed in their resolution of the 3d February last, requesting the Governor to take command of the militia when called into the service of the U. States, I determined to proceed to the headquarters of the Northwestern army," &c.

Every body knows that it was owing to the energy of Gov. Shelby, who, while Harrison was consulting maps to see if he could not find some scientific manoeuvre to circumvent Proctor after his retreat from Malden, cried out, "Here is the track! Here is the track! We'll follow him!" and hurried the army off to the victory of the Thames, which was achieved under the plan suggested by Col. Johnson and by the gallantry of his mounted men.

That the public may understand what was the general want of confidence in Harrison at the moment when he was hurried forward by Shelby to the invasion of Canada, we quote the following passage from Niles' Register—a print which, with the utmost candor, encouraged him and the public expectations in him, until hope itself had sickened:

From the Register of Sept. 18th, 1813.

NORTHWESTERN ARMY.—We have so often (perhaps imprudently) expressed an idea that Harrison was about to act offensively, and clear the Northwestern frontier of the allied barbarians, that we shall say nothing more on the prospects of this portion of the national force. But this we believe, that SHELBY will not permit it to be idle much longer.

It is intimated that nearly all the Ohio militia have been ordered home by the commanding general. The patriotism and patience of this invaluable people have been severely tested on several mortifying occasions; and we fear, if a reverse should take place, they may not be calculated on hereafter, except under their own leaders, for the defence of their immediate State."

Under the same heading with the above extracts Niles' Register has the following:

"It will be recollected by most of our readers, that the State of North Carolina long since directed a sword to be presented to Col. Isaac Shelby (now Governor of Kentucky) for his gallant conduct at King's Mountain, in the Revolutionary War. This sword, of costly workmanship, was presented to the venerable warrior when preparing to set out for the Northwestern frontier. A happy time! May glory light it on!"

The omen was propitious—the prayer which rose in every American bosom was answered.

Building Lot for Sale.  
A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed. Apply to JOHN M. McALLA.  
June 20—54-4.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, : : : : JANUARY 30, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**RICHARD FRENCH.**  
FOR LT. GOVERNOR,  
**ALBERT G. HAWES.**

We stop the press to say, that the Independent Treasury Bill passed the U. S. Senate on the 23d, by ayes 24, noes 18.

FARMERS' REGISTER, AND WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—Want of room has prevented us from noticing this weekly paper, two numbers of which have been published in this city, by N. L. FINNELL & Co. On Agricultural matters, we profess to be but little skilled; but from the two numbers issued, we should presume the paper would be highly advantageous to the cultivator of the soil, and the stock raiser. We know the industry and perseverance of Col. Finnell, and could freely endorse for his best exertions to make the print truly valuable to those for whose benefit it has been commenced.

THE FRANKLIN FARMER, formerly published at Frankfort, by Mr. Pettitt, has been purchased by R. Pindell, Esq. and is hereafter to be issued from the office of Mr. Noble in this city. This paper had acquired considerable, and deserved celebrity, under the management of its former editor, T. B. Stevenson, Esq. and will doubtless do nothing in point of talent or usefulness, by being transplanted to Lexington.

## GOODRICH'S READERS.

This work, just published by Messrs. Morton and Griswold of Louisville, consists of a series of four volumes, entitled "Goodrich's First, Second, Third and Fourth Reader, for Schools," for which, both in character and kind, it is well adapted.—These volumes contain a variety of useful matter for children of different ages, admirably arranged to suit their several stages of advancement, and will, we doubt not, be found to be a valuable addition to the young scholar's library, both in schools and private families, and to the best works of the kind extant.

Any person in the neighborhood of Lexington, who may have had slaves to have recently absconded, might, by calling at this office, receive such intelligence as would enable them to recover them.

Gen. Jackson and suite arrived at New Orleans, on the 8th about ten o'clock A. M. Even the Whig accounts represent the spectacle as most imposing. Owing to the failure of the mails, we have not received our New Orleans' papers, later than the morning of that day. By our next, we hope to be able to give particulars.

Reports says, that the great 4 mile race between Boston and Wagner for \$20,000, is concluded and will come off next autumn, probably over the Lexington course.

To J. G. McKinney Esq., we are indebted for a string of Resolutions, introduced by Mr. Wickliffe in the State Senate. The object of which is to require our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to protest in the name of the State of Kentucky, against the cession of the public lands or any part of them, to the States in which they lie.

What will the editor of the Observer say to this course of his relative, after, only on yesterday, having stated, that "the right of instruction, which was once held in such high estimation in some quarter of the Union, has, by being perverted to the basest purposes of party, become almost a subject of ridicule every where."

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Nathaniel P Tallmadge, Conservative, has been elected in New York.

Daniel Stergeon, Democrat has been elected in Pennsylvania.

R. J. Walker, Democrat has been re-elected in Mississippi. For Walker, 70; Prentice 37, scattering 8.

Marcus Morton, Democrat, is at length admitted by the Whigs, to be elected Governor of Massachusetts.

Col. James Davidson was, on last Friday, re-elected Treasurer of Kentucky, and Albert G. Hodges Public Printer.

Our neighbor of the Observer & Reporter, in that paper of Saturday last, rates us for calling Gen. Harrison an Abolitionist, and roundly denies the charge. We are not the supporter of General Harrison for the Presidency, and any enquiry which we might put to him on the subject of emancipation, might be deemed almost as indouorous as the celebrated embassy to the Hermitage.—Our neighbor does not stand in the same attitude, and we should suppose, if the Southern Whigs believe what they state, that some friend would draw out the General to express himself freely on this absorbing subject.

In the meantime we copy from the Western Globe the following extract from a letter written

by Gen. Harrison, (we believe addressed to Sherod Williams.)

"Should I be asked, if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION; I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart, to see the WHOLE OF ITS SURPLUS REVENUE APPROPRIATED TO THAT OBJECT."

A recent number of the Observer & Reporter has an article, taken from the Cleveland Herald, on the subject of Gov. Mason's message to the Legislature of Michigan, which exhibits a disregard to candour and fairness. The Herald complains that Gov. Mason, in sending the usual annual message to the Legislature, usurped a right belonging to his successor. But by the following extract from the message, it will be seen that the act was done with the entire concurrence of the Governor elect, and as we are furthermore informed, at his particular request:

"Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives; in the constitutional exercise of a power delegated to the Executive, I feel myself, not only authorized, but required by the most solemn obligations, to submit to you the condition of the affairs of the State during the year which has just terminated. From a feeling of courtesy, due my successor, it had been my determination to withhold the annual communication from the Legislature at their present session. But on more mature deliberation, I have conceived it due myself, as well as respectful to you, that I should meet you on the present occasion. In this conclusion, I am happy to say, I have the entire and cheerful concurrence of the officer elect, who is about to assume the duties of the Executive branch of the Government."

At a meeting of the Anti-Bank Democracy at the city of Pittsburg, the following, among other resolutions was adopted:

"Resolved, That Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky—the hero of the Thames, and the distinguished author of the celebrated Sunday Mail Report, at present Vice President of the United States—be again re-nominated for the Vice Presidency, and he is hereby nominated by this meeting, to be run in conjunction with Martin Van Buren at the ensuing election."

## DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

Shaw-ben-ch, Pottawatomie Chief, who was at the battle of the Thames, lately gave at the United States Hotel, in this city, through an interpreter, a full account of the death of Tecumseh. Tecumseh was a very brave and cautious man. He had however been wounded in the neck, and became desperate. He thought his wound was mortal, and told his warriors, that there could be no risk in his rushing forward to kill Col. Johnson. He did so, and Shaw-ben-ch saw him when he fell. His object was to strike the Colonel with his tomahawk before he saw him, and a moment more of inattention, and the Colonel's head would have been sundered. He was shot just as he was reaching the full height to strike the fatal blow. He died, and the Colonel's horse very minutely. He was very large, and white, with occasionally a jet black spot. Another Indian in company, whom Shaw-ben-ch said was but a boy at the time of the battle, interrupted him to say that his mane and tail were black. The next day he with many others and this boy, was upon the field of battle, and saw Tecumseh's body there, and by the side of it another Indian whose skin had been taken exhibited as that of Tecumseh. They might think so—but it was not. Tecumseh's body had not been touched. Here some one asked where and how they buried him.

This aroused the chief from his seat, and he was eloquent in the extreme. None but brave warriors die on the battle field. Such a fraud of nothing when alive, don't care for dogs, wolves, eagles and crows, when dead. They want the praise—the whole broad prairie is his grave. Tecumseh's body was not touched, and was, whom the Great Spirit would not let be killed, the common soldier, but sent to Col. Johnson to be killed, wanted no grave nor honors. He lets every animal come and eat his flesh, as he made every red man love him and every white man fear him. Shaw-ben-ch expatiated long upon his merits, and believed, if he had killed Col. Johnson, and lived to this day, the Pottawatomies would not have been away out on the Mississippi river as they now are.—Chicago Democrat.

## MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA, Dec. 4.

A WILD CHILD.—Strange as it may appear, it is currently reported and very generally believed that a wild child, or lad, is now running at large among the hills around and in the vicinity of Fish Lake. It is reported to be about four feet high, and covered with a light coat of chestnut colored hair. It runs with great velocity, and when pursued, as has often been the case, it sets up the most frightful and hideous yells, and seems to make efforts at speaking. It has been seen during the summer months running along the lake shore apparently in search of fish and frogs, and appears to be very fond of the water, for it will plunge into Fish Lake and swim with great velocity, all the time whining most piteously.

How this creature has come here, or what its history may be, we have to conjecture.—Gazette.

## FOUL MURDER.

We understand by several gentlemen just arrived from Natchez, that on Friday evening last, in the bar room of the Mansion House of that city, J. A. Lyle, Mayor of the city of Natchez, basely assassinated Richard Hagan, Esq. of New Orleans. The outline of the difficulty as we learn, was the following:

Hagan and Lyle were partners in a plantation, and the former not liking the connection, sold out his interest to his brother, John Hagan, and published a dissolution of his connection with Lyle. A misunderstanding arose and a fist fight ensued in which Lyle came off second best. Lyle threatened to attack Hagan as soon as he should find him in Natchez; and last Friday selected his opportunity. Accompanied by his overseer, a stout man, whom Hagan had implicated in the charges, Lyle sought his victim at the Mansion House. The overseer walked up to Hagan and asked if he had made certain statements in relation to him; Hagan replied in the affirmative, and the overseer struck him and immediately closed to prevent Hagan from drawing a bowie knife, which he had prepared to defend himself. The overseer grasped Hagan around the arms and body, and having thus completely pinioned him, Lyle drew his pistol, flourished it, and commenced abusing Hagan, who pronounced him a liar, and told him he could shoot. The overseer still held Hagan as if in a vice—when Lyle walked back a few steps, then marched forward with the pistol leveled until the muzzle was within about 18 inches of Hagan's face, when he discharged it; the ball passing to the posterior part of the head.—When our informants left Natchez, Mr. Hagan was dying. Thus perished in the morning of youth, by the hand of an assassin, and one too, whose official duty bound him to preserve the peace, a young man universally esteemed by all who knew him.—Vick. Sentinel.

WILLIAM TELL OUTDONE.—We learn through the Centerville, Md. Sentinel, that on Christmas day, a party of whites and blacks assembled at a shop or store about two and a half miles from Elkton, where, as is customary on such occasions, after punishing the ardent for some time, they had a trial of skill at target shooting. After this was over, two of the best "shots" among them, a white man and a black man, declared that they could shoot the hat from each other's heads, without injury to their persons. Accordingly they agreed to make the trial. It was settled that the black man should shoot first, which he did, shooting the hat from the man's head without injuring his person. It was now the white man's turn to try his skill; and both having taken their stations, he levelled his gun, and blew the brains out of his more skillful but unfortunate rival. There appears to have been no malice between them to have prompted the deed; but it may be regarded as one of the many excesses committed by men when under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle has commenced in that paper the publication of a series of "Cases from a Note Book of a Physician," with a view of illustrating the evil effects of a great variety of medicines, used in families, that should never be taken without the advice of a physician. We copy the first "case," on account of the interest which parents and nurses have in it.

January 19th, 1839.—Early this morning I was called by Mont there, was no inflammation. Upon arriving at the house, I found the little patient a beautiful and well formed boy, of sixteen months of age, upon the lap of a nurse, an elderly matron, apparently insensible, his countenance blue, face swelled or bloated, and his breathing deep, long, irregular and stertorous. The nurse informed me that when she first awoke she found him rubbing his nose, and hence she concluded he might have worms as well as croup.

Upon examining the case, it appeared that the mother of the child had gone to a party at 8 o'clock, on the previous evening, leaving her child playing away well, and that when she returned, which was at a late hour, she retired without enquiring into its condition. It was asleep with the nurse, and hence she supposed that it was well, until she was aroused in the morning by its deep and difficult respiration. Its parents as well as the visitors thought it now in the last stage of croup. The nurse had seen many in the same situation, and could not, therefore, be mistaken. To me, however, it was apparent, that the child had a powerful windpipe, and from the time which had elapsed since it was admitted, as well as from the deep congestion of the lungs and brain, it was probably beyond the possibility of cure.

As the nurse appeared to be extremely alarmed for the safety of the child, enquiring most anxiously whether it could recover. I came to the conclusion that she was not entirely ignorant of the cause of its present situation. I therefore took her aside and informed her that she had a large portion of either opium or laudanum, and that it could only be relieved by a full annihilation of all the facts in the case. At first she declared in the most solemn manner, that she had not given it anything, but when informed that the truth could be easily ascertained by an examination after death, she admitted she had first given it a small portion of pareoric—all that was in the vial—an hour or two after the departure of the mother, in order to keep it quiet, as it cried continually for her return. As this did not have the desired effect, she gave it a small pill of opium, after which they both fell asleep. I enquired where she got the opium. (She replied she always kept it with her, as pareoric or Godfrey's cordial had little or no effect upon some children who were very cross, that she could not sleep without its aid. When questioned as to the size of the pill, she said it was not larger than a pea. I then informed her that the child must die, but agreed not to expose her, if she would promise to never administer opium again, in any form, without the advice of a physician. To this proposition she readily assented, and called Heaven to witness that her promise should never be violated. She evidently did not intend to injure the child. She only wished to keep it quiet with as little trouble as possible.

All the means of cure known to physicians in such cases, were immediately resorted to, but the poison had taken too deep a hold upon the nervous system. All my efforts to rescue it from an untimely grave proved abortive, and in twenty minutes it ceased to breathe. On the following day, the Gazette contained a notice of its death, and an invitation to the funeral, commencing with, "Died of Croup." Thus perished a beautiful and healthy child. The real cause of its death was never known to its parents. Neither of these can now be affected by its publication, as the mother has since followed her babe, and the father is absent from the city. The loss of her infant continued to prey upon her spirits, until her remains were conveyed to the churchyard and placed beside those of her offspring. The nurse still remains. She may be assured that the cause of the death of her victim remains known only to her and myself. I am a cured, however, that she has not yet seen so many in the "same condition" since that event as before.

The above case is not one of fiction. It is strictly true, without a single exaggeration, and were I to give the names of the parties, the principal circumstances would readily be remembered by those now living in the neighborhood.

LEAP YEAR.—Our erudite fellow citizens will find, on inspection of the almanac; that the present year, 1840, is bissextile, or leap-year. The child whose hap it may be to be born on the 29th of next month, (February,) will behold the recurrence of his birth day but once in four years.—Another singular circumstance respecting leap year is, that ladies, by ancient custom, may pay their addresses to the gentlemen; so that the belle who has an overly bashful admirer may save him from the horrors of popping the question, and bring the period of courtship to a speedy conclusion. Virginia.

## SLEIGHING-TIME.

AMERICAN COURTESY.—This must be an everlasting fine country, beyond all doubt, for the folk have nothing to do but to ride about and talk politics.

In the winter, when the ground is covered with snow, what grand times they have a slayin over these here mashes with the gals, or playin ball on the ice, or goin to quilting frolics of nice long winter evenings, and then a drivin home like mad by moonlight. Natur made that season on purpose for courtin. A little tidy scrumptious lookin slay, a real clipper of a horse, a string of bells as long as a string of inions round his neck, and a sprig on his back, lookin for all the world like a bunch of apples broke off at a gatherin time, and a sweet heart alongside, all muffled up but her eyes and lips—the one lookin right into you, and the other talkin right at you—is e'en most enough to drive one ravin, taring distracted mad with pleasure, ain't it? And then the dear critters say the bells make such a din there's no hearin one's self speak; so they put their pretty little mugs up close to your face, and talk, talk, till one can't help lookin right at them instead of the horses, and then whap you both go capsize into a snow-drift together, skins, cushions, and all. And then to see the little critter shake herself when she gets up, like a duck landin from a pond, chatterin away all the while like a canary bird, and you a haw-hawin with pleasure, is fun alive, you may depend. In this way a feller gets led on to offer himself as a lover afore he knows where he bees.—Sam Slick.

## UNION FIRE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the above company, held on Monday evening, the 20th inst. the following officers were elected for the present year:

J. KIRTLY, Chairman;  
ALVAN STEPHENS, Capt.  
ENGINEERS.  
B. F. Craves,  
E. W. Theobald,  
S. B. Vannelt,  
A. Hale,  
Alfred Warner,  
Dr. B. W. Dudley,  
JOHN LOCKWOOD, Capt. Hose Company.

HOSEMEN.  
Ed. Stephens,  
Jos. Happy,  
M. D. Wainscott,  
W. H. Hardin,  
Dr. Wm. Hardman,  
John F. Zimmerman,  
A. MOORE, Treasurer;  
W. W. GAUNT, Sec. and Vis'r.

Committee for recommending new members:  
Dr. E. W. THEOBALD,  
JOSEPH K. GRAVES,  
Dr. WM. HARDMAN.  
January 28, 1839.

At a meeting of the Richmond Fire company, amongst other proceedings, the following preamble and resolution were offered on motion of John McKee, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been made known to this meeting, that WILLIAM DOLAN, the first Captain of this company, departed this life on the 7th December, 1839, in Iowa Territory.  
Resolved, That in memory of our late respected Captain, we will wear a badge of black ribbon in the left breast of our coats for three months successively.

And also, that the editors of the Farmer's Chronicle, Burlington paper, Kentucky Gazette and Lexington Intelligencer be requested to publish the same in their respective papers.

The death of DUVAL P. COOK, a promising member of the Mississippi bar; is announced in the last Canton Advocate. It is said that he was killed by another member of the bar, named T. C. TUPPER. Mr. Cook, the Nashville Whig says, was a native of Kentucky, and favorably known in the Green River counties. (Observer.)

## COMMERCIAL.

From Prentice and Wessingers's Price Current.  
LOUISVILLE, January 18.

### REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

REMARKS.—Since our last, the river has continued to rise until there is now a depth of 12 feet water in the channel, and still rising. There have however been very few arrivals or departures owing to the floating ice. The weather has been very cold and owing in part, to that fact and the obstructed navigation, business has been extremely dull. Money matters continue very tight.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The stock of bagging continues very low. We notice sales of 181 pieces at 25 cents. Stock on hand—bagging 2,360 pieces; rope 9,222 coils.

BACON.—None coming in; we hear of a small sale of old fat 7 cents; new is held at 5 a hog round.

CANDLES.—Sperm is rather scarce; the quotation the same; mould is held at 14 15 cents.

CHEESE.—We quote cash at 9 cents, box at 10, plenty in market.

COFFEE.—Is scarce, we hear of no sales of importance, the prices are about the same.

COTTON.—We quote Mississippi 11 1/2 a 12 1/2; Tenn. 10 a 11. Sales on time, and demand very limited.

FEATHERS.—Plenty, and can be had in stores at 37 1/2 cents cash.

FLOUR.—Is still very dull, wholesale price \$4.

GRAIN.—Wheat at the mills is selling at 60 cents.—Corn from wagons 50 cents.

HAY.—From the country 75 cents. None at the river.

LARD.—Bought in small quantities at 7 cents, held in store at 7 1/2 a 8.

LEAD.—Pig scarce, held at 6 cents—bar 7.

MOLASSES.—Sales of plantation at 35 cents. Sugar house 50.

NAILS.—Sales have been made at 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 cents.

PORK.—Mess is held at \$14. Prime 11—no sales.

SEEDS.—Timothy \$3 a \$4. Blue grass \$1 25. Clover \$10 a \$12. Flax 62 1/2.

SUGAR.—We hear of sales at 6 a 6 1/2 cents; the demand fair and plenty on hand. We can quote prime in bbls. at 7 cents. None but the best still command that price.

Havana, white 13 1/2 a 14 cents. Loaf, 15 a 17 cents.

WHEAT.—Common, from wagons, 30 a 30 1/2 cents; but little coming in.

EXCHANGE AND MONEY. Philadelphia sight exchange has been sold at 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. Some of the principal drawers sell for less than 3. There is very little offering on New York, and the rate may be taken at 8 a 10 per cent. New Orleans bills continue to be in much demand for eastern remittances, and those of short sight will command a premium of 1 a 2 per cent. U. S. Bank 1 a 2 per cent premium; Missouri, par to 1 per cent pre. Indiana, river branches, par; Indiana, interior, 1 per cent. dis; Bank of Illinois, 1 1/2; State Bk. of Illinois, 1 1/2; Ohio, 1 a 1; Tennessee, 5 a 7; Alabama, 6 a 7; Natchez 10; Union 10; Manchester 12; Rodney 12; W. Feliciano, 12; Commercial Bank of Columbia, 20; Bank Mississippi Post Notes, 15 a 20; Vicksburg no sale; Lake Washington, 41 a 45; Brandon, no sale; N. & S. Carolina, 6 a 7; Georgia, 8 a 10; N. Orleans, par. Cincinnati, par.

Descriptions of Mississippi money not quoted above, either sell at a very large discount or meet with no sale. Freight—To New Orleans, 50 a 62 1/2 cents per hundred pounds. Wet bbls. \$1.

## NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET, JAN. 4.

Specie, 2 a 3 per cent. prem. Money of best Mississippi bank, 3 a 5 per cent discount—branches 8 a 10—6 months post notes 5 a 6—12 mos. do. 12 a 15. Gr. Gulf, 25 a 30. Commercial Bank of Columbus, 15 a 20. Tombigby 60 a 65. Bank of Vicksburg, Vicksburg Water Works, and Citizens Bank of Madison, 50 a 60. Tex. as Treasury notes, 60 a 65. Arkansas, 10 a 12. Alabama not redeemable, 6 a 8.

DIED.—In this city, on Tuesday last, Mr. ELIJAH H. GROOMS, an old resident of this city.

In Jessamine county, on the 30th ultimo, of nervous fever, Mr. DAVID CRAVEN, in his 58th year.

## MR. VITO VITI

WILL have his last sale of Fine and Useful Articles, to close the lot, on Thursday next, January 30 commencing at 10 o'clock, at G. Christy's Auction Store.

The ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend, as this is positively the last sale of the kind. G. CHRISTY, Auct'r. Lexington, January 30, 1840—5-11.

## COUGHS, CONSUMPTIONS AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK is found to be the best article for healing the ulcerated lungs, stopping night sweats and relieving the cough, that ever has been in use.—Those who are afflicted, would do well to procure this medicine before it is too late. Certificates of many cures can be seen by applying at No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where this medicine can always be obtained.

Price \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTIONS, Mrs. A. Wilson, of Lancaster County, Pa., entirely cured by the use of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; her symptoms were constant coughing, pain in her side, no back and head, depraved appetite, spitting of blood, no rest at night, &c. After using two bottles of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, or Wild Cherry, she found herself relieved, and by the time she used the third bottle, she found herself entirely cured of the above disease, which she had been afflicted with for three years. There are daily certificates of various persons, which add sufficient testimony of the great efficacy of this invaluable medicine.

For sale at the Medical Office, No. 19 North 8th st., Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION! that fell destroyer, which destroys its thousands and tens of thousands annually. How shall we avert its fatal progress before it seize upon the vitals? I would answer at once, take some suitable medicine to arrest the disease at the very commencement. How very many do we see in the world whose delicate frames look scarcely able to support even a short reign of existence—but for the timely care and proper means they make use of, of times will far outlive the most athletic and robust who neglect such timely care and proper means that are placed within their reach, which would unquestionably avert if taken in proper time. At the head of all removers of the first in rank, stands Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which, if administered in time, and taken agreeably to the prescribed rules which accompany the medicine, will nine times out of ten check its progress, and restore the patient to health.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where this invaluable medicine can always be obtained.

Pittsburgh office, 41 st., Clear's.

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisements of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Compound Strengthening Tonic and German Aperient Pills, which are a medicine of great value to the afflicted, discovered by O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparalleled success throughout Germany. This medicine consists of two kinds, viz: the German Aperient, and the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each put up in small packs, and should both be used to effect a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do well to make a trial of this invaluable medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using.

A safe and effectual remedy for

## DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints; pain in the side, liver complaints, loss of appetite, flatulency, palpitation of the heart, general debility, nervous irritability, sick headache, female diseases, spasmodic affections, rheumatism, asthma, consumption, &c. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs, and give tone to the stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the blood and disordered stomach. This mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical physicians, who effect a cure. They are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but they feel the symptoms of those diseases, in which they know them to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be understood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely by purifying the blood—this they will not do; but they certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily proofs asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended by the directions which accompany them, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, lungs, and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal office for the sale of this medicine, is at No. 19 North Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41 st., Clear's. Dec. 21, 1839.

## IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. O. Harlich's

Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills. These pills remove all those distressing female diseases which are liable to be afflicted with.—They remove those morbid secretions which when retained, soon induce a number of diseases and often render females unhappy and miserable all their lives. These pills used according to directions, immediately create a new and healthy action throughout the whole system by purifying the blood, and giving strength to the stomach and bowels, at the same time relieving the pain in the side, back and loins, giving appetite and invigorating the system again to its proper functions and restoring tranquil repose.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth Street Philadelphia. Dec. 21, 1839.

## RHEUMATISM, entirely cured by the use of Dr. O.

P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic and German Aperient Pills. Mr. Solomon Wilson of Chester county, Pa., afflicted for two years with the most distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for eighteen months, his symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, especially in his hip, shoulders, and ankles, pain increasing always towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great, he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Harlich's pills of which he sent to the agent in New York, and procured some; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for eighteen months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wished these lines published that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures of a healthy life.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth st.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS, A FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.—This disease is very much like a common catarrh, it generally commences like an ordinary cold, with Lassitude, Chilliness, slight cough and oppression and tightness about the breast. In many instances the disease seems at first of no very serious character. As the disease continues the oppression in the breast increases, the countenance becomes expressive of anxiety, the respiration becomes more and more laborious, sometimes a wheezing or rattling sound, as if the air was forced through a narrow aperture clogged with viscid fluid. To neglect this disease it may be of serious consequence, but by a timely application to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, with a strict attention to the directions, all these unpleasant effects will be removed. Be careful, as it is sold no place except at No. 19 North Eighth st., or at the respective agents.

For sale at the office of the Lexington Intelligencer Lexington, Jan. 30, 1840.—5-6m.

## A CARD.

### J. B. STOUT, M. D.

SURGEON DENTIST, having taken leave of his patients in the city of New York, desiring to pass the winter months in Lexington, respectfully tenders his professional services to its inhabitants and vicinity, at the office of his friend, Doctor Claggett, who, owing to a press of business, requiring assistance, and a disposition to facilitate the favors of his patrons, has solicited this arrangement.

### Dr. H. CLAGETT

Would respectfully state to his friends and the public that he has been induced from the liberal patronage extended to him, and his personal knowledge of the skill and high reputation which Dr. Stout has for years sustained in New York as a Surgeon Dentist, to secure his assistance during his stay in this city; being persuaded that by so doing, he will not only be enabled to expedite his labors, but give ample satisfaction to those whose confidence they may enjoy.

He still continues his office on Mill-st



Morison's Pills,  
Or the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the  
British College of Health.

COPY of a letter from JAMES MORISON, the Hy-  
geist, to Mr. J. C. Minett, Baltimore.  
London, British College of Health,  
April, 1838.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter  
under date March 13th, and in answer thereto, I beg to  
inform you that Mr. Horatio Shepherd Mearns was super-  
seded to the agency for the sale of my medicines in  
America, by Dr. Geo. Taylor, of New York, on or about  
the month of September, 1837, who is now the only  
person in America from whom my medicines can be ob-  
tained, and to whom I have to refer you on the subject  
of the agency for Baltimore. I have communicated  
with Mr. Taylor on the subject of your application, and  
have the honor to be, sir, &c.

JAMES MORISON, Hygeist.

CAUTION.

This medicine having been counterfeited to an alarm-  
ing extent, and last though not least, by the former  
general agents, the public are respectfully informed  
that the genuine pills can be had only in Louisville at  
the Western Branch Office, Fourth-street, between Mar-  
ket and Jefferson.

J. C. MINETT,  
General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

The following are the duly appointed sub-agents:

William Beach, Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky;  
Chas. P. Howard, Nicholasville, Jessamine county;  
J. H. Letcher, Jr., Co. Lancaster, Garrard county;  
George Lyon, Salvisa, Mercer county;  
R. Pemberton, Hardinsville, Shelby county;  
G. W. Finley, (P. O.) Jefferson town, Jefferson county;  
Sinclair Dimmett, Houston, Jefferson county;  
Smith, Floyd & Co. Shelbyville, Shelby county;  
J. & M. McGraw, Clay Village, Shelby county;  
Mitchel Bradshaw, Frankfort, Franklin county;  
John Aberdeen, Versailles, Woodford county;  
J. W. Bradford, Georgetown, Scott county;  
James Rippy, Centreville, Bourbon county;  
B. M. Riggs, Paris, Bourbon county;  
Houston & Johnson, Ruddle's Mills, Bourbon county;  
McCoy & Chambers, Cynthiana, Harrison county;  
G. C. Lightfoot, Falmouth, Pendleton county;  
Alfred Gowan, Grant's Lick, Campbell county;  
Frederick Brown, Alexandria, Campbell county;  
Levis & Matkov, Covington, do;  
Southgate & Eubank, Newport, do;

Mr. Morison's valuable works—Important Advice to  
the World; Family Adviser, containing a list of diseases,  
their origin and mode of treatment, and all other pub-  
lications of the College of Health—lent to read gratis.  
Druggists cannot be appointed agents.

The above medicines may be had at my Grocery  
Store, No. 45, East Main street, nearly opposite the  
Phoenix Hotel.

WM. BEACH.  
Lex. Jan. 23, 1840 4-3m

We most sincerely regret, that cases of ly-  
pochondria often occur among the clerical ranks—  
and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing" named in  
the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his  
just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass  
him along, brother typists, that he may be held up to  
universal contempt, and thus save many from becom-  
ing his dupes.

New York, Dec. 17th, 1839.

Sir—Although I am not personally acquainted with  
you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter,  
you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing  
you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man  
by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city,  
(formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to  
the citizens of Monroe county, as the "Reverend Im-  
poster") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for  
the Matchless Sensitive, of which I perceive you are  
the general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir,  
that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not  
long since, deposed from the ministry; for taking un-  
warrantable liberties with members of his church, I there-  
fore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he  
should be speedily exposed lest many of my fellow citi-  
zens should be defrauded by him out of their money,  
if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious  
duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever  
and whenever he meets it. Besides, sir, another con-  
sideration should present me to make known to you the  
above facts, I have a daughter, who, thank God, has  
been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—  
and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and  
a half of the Matchless Sensitive, which I bought at  
252, Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city.  
Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives  
which have induced me to address you thus unceremo-  
niously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps  
to expose to the world the base impostor, Fenwick, I  
subscribe myself,

Sir, very respectfully,

J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. David S. Rowland,  
Boston, Mass.

P. S. Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for  
your city, will hand you this letter, and if you desire  
he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick,  
than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

J. P. M.

Reverend Imposter!

LOOK OUT! Look Out!! Look Out for an INFA-  
MOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FEN-  
WICK, of New York, who was formerly a  
Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe  
county as the "Reverend Imposter." This scoundrel vil-  
lain, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time  
since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself  
still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose  
not merely upon a Church but the WHOLE COMMU-  
NITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the  
subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed  
agent for the sale of the Matchless Sensitive. The  
General Agent not knowing his depraved character, gave  
him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the  
medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money,  
and ordered another lot, which was sent about one  
month since. He avoided any suspicion as to the de-  
sign of this application for an agency, by concealing his  
"gloved foot," he made a partial remittance of the  
sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday  
with utter astonishment, the General Agent learnt that  
this REVEREND DECEIVER is now impudently manu-  
facturing with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worth-  
less medicine—a SPURIOUS SENSITIVE, which he  
is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public  
as Genuine Original.

If the people of America will only bear one fact in  
mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped  
by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:  
NO PEDLAR, OR TRAVELING AGENT has  
ever been employed in this country to sell the Sensitive,  
or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.  
Again, every Agent of the Sensitive, is appointed  
by the General Agent, and receives the medicine direct-  
ly from the Depository in Boston.

Let all who buy the Sensitive, (and almost every  
body does buy it), remember the above facts, and they  
may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE original  
compound.

N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sensitive,  
is earnestly desired TO GIVE AN IMMEDIATE AL-  
ARM, by having this article inserted one month in  
all the papers in their towns. And that the General  
Agent may be certain that the public are put on the  
LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank  
all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper ad-  
vertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,  
General American Agent, Depository,  
No. 138, Washington-st.  
Boston, Dec. 23, 1839 4-1m

BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.  
THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE,  
which may be put in operation by any power.  
The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very lit-  
tle labour. Any person wishing information on the sub-  
ject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who  
has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet com-  
pleted. The machinery is simple and durable. Any  
person endeavoring to make a machine of the above de-  
scription, without permission, will be treated as his de-  
scription. Communications addressed to the subscriber in  
Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.  
FOSTER DEMASTERS.  
October 4, 1838 40-1f

NOT REMOVED.  
AS several of my friends and customers had remark-  
ed to me, that they heard my store was removed,  
I take the method to inform my customers and the pub-  
lic in general, that I continue my store in the same  
house, one door from the corner of west main and  
Broadway streets; and have newly received from the east  
a variety of LACES, RIBBONS, and other goods which  
I will sell as cheap if not cheaper than ever for cash.  
H. WHITTEL.  
Dec. 4, 1839—49-1f



KNIGHT ERRAND,  
Black Knight of Malta, & White  
Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C.  
in December 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks  
are four years old each, and I challenge the United  
States to produce three of the same age, their equal in  
size, form and symmetry.  
I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates  
from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the  
performances of these animals.  
It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Ken-  
tuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old,  
they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble  
in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordi-  
nary mares.  
The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed  
out on accommodating terms, by application to the sub-  
scriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals  
can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.  
THOMAS T. PATTON.  
Ashville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—48-3m

Mr. Benjamin F. Wright,  
TAKE NOTICE, that we will attend at the law of-  
fice of R. French and B. J. Peters, in the town of  
Mount Sterling, Montgomery county Kentucky, on the  
14th day of February 1840, for the purpose of taking  
the deposition of Peter G. Tucker, Robert T. Smith, and  
Hawley Smith, and others to be used and read as evi-  
dence on the trial of a certain suit, in chancery, now  
pending and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit  
Court; wherein we are complainants, and you and others  
are defendants, and shall adjourn from day to day till  
the same is completed, at which time and place you can  
attend.

SAMUEL D. EVERETT &  
CATLETT G. RICHARDSON.  
By French & Peters, their Attorneys.  
December 26, 1839—52-4f

Cheese and Buckwheat Flour.  
20 casks Western Reserve Cheese;  
10 half barrels Buckwheat Flour;  
Just received and for sale low for cash.  
JNO. B. TILFORD,  
No. 41, Main Street.  
Jan. 4, 1840.

NOTICE.—The firm of BOWMAN & HARCOURT  
this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts  
due to or owing by said firm, will be settled by J. P.  
BOWMAN, who is alone authorized.  
BOWMAN & HARCOURT.  
Jan. 4, 1840—2-1m

CUSTOMERS.—To the customers of Bowman &  
Harcourt I would respectfully solicit to come for-  
ward and pay their notes and accounts, for I assure  
them that I am greatly in need of money, and by set-  
tling with me this month, they will save me from bor-  
rowing to pay my own debts. Longer indulgence cannot  
be given.  
J. P. BOWMAN.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby warned from  
taking assignments on, or trading for either of three  
bonds, executed by me to Seth McGee, dated the 10th  
of December, 1835, for \$2125 each, and payable, one on  
the 1st Oct. 1836, one on the 1st Oct. 1837, and the other  
the 1st Oct. 1838; as I shall not pay the same, or any part  
thereof, until payments hereof made shall be fully  
credited, unless compelled by law.  
I will give the said Seth McGee one hundred dollars,  
provided he will, within one month, come to a fair and  
friendly settlement.  
DEAN MEGEE.  
Jessamine County, Jan. 14, 1840.—3-3m

DISSOLUTION.  
The Partnership heretofore existing between the  
undersigned, in the Coach-making Business, was  
this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons  
having claims against the firm, will present them for  
settlement, and all indebted will please come forward  
and liquidate the same as soon as possible.  
JABEZ BEACH,  
JOHN MCGINNIS.  
November 12, 1839. 2-3f

N. B. The business, in future, will be conducted  
at the old stand, above Brennan's Hotel, by  
J. MCGINNIS.

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S  
Residence and Shop permanently located.  
DR. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently,  
at his house, at the corner of Short-street and  
Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter War-  
field, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by  
Mrs. Crittendon. His shop, for the present, is on Main-  
street, next door to Norton's Drug Store, but will, in a  
few weeks, be removed to the basement of his residence.  
Jan. 9, 1840 2-1f

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple  
Cheese.  
125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS,  
fresh and in fine order;  
20 Boxes FINE APPLE CHEESE;  
5 Cases FINE PRUNES;  
30 Boxes CRISTALIZED FRUITS, assorted;  
50 DOCK CANDY;  
Just received and for sale by  
JNO. B. TILFORD,  
No. 41, Main street.  
Lexington Nov. 28, 1839—48-1f

Likely Young Negroes for Sale.  
FOR SALE, Five likely young Negroes, on a credit  
of six months, satisfactorily secured. 2 men, 20  
and 22 years old; 1 boy 5 years old, and a woman, and  
boy child 2 years old.  
Enquire of the Printer, J. R. SLOAN, or JOHN BRENNAN.  
Lexington, December 13, 1839.—50-4f

LAST NOTICE.  
YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's  
Night Class will please (without delay) call and  
sign the list at Mr. Rice's book store. As soon as a suf-  
ficient number is obtained, the class will commence at  
Oct. 23, '39—43-1f

New Book Store.  
THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. J. H.  
Rice his entire stock of BOOKS, would respect-  
fully solicit a share of public patronage. They will at  
all times keep on hand a supply of Law, Medical and  
Miscellaneous Works, Stationery, &c.  
R. H. GATEWOOD,  
J. P. MCGOWAN.  
Lexington, Nov. 21, 1839—47-3m

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late  
firm of BOWMAN & DAVIS, are most respectfully  
solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the  
1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the  
above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an offi-  
cer on that date.  
JOHN BOWMAN.  
May 2, 1839.

Money!!  
THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscribers  
will do us a special favor by calling and settling  
their accounts, and by so doing, they will save us much  
time and trouble in having to call on them.  
OREAR & BERKLEY.  
Nov. 28, 1839—48-2m

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs  
the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he  
has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will  
attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his  
profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S  
Shop.  
April 17, 1839. 16-1f

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
Fall and Winter Goods!

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,  
Aposite the Court-House door, an Elegant and ex-  
tensive stock of carefully selected

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following  
desirable articles, viz:  
Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS,  
some very fine,  
Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths,  
Black, green, brown and drab Beaver, Alpaca, Moh-  
air and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior  
assortment,  
Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped  
and plaid,  
Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassinets,  
plain, striped and plaid,  
Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet  
Vestings, new style,  
Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers,  
White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay,  
Whitney and fancy French Blankets,  
Plaid, spotted and plain colored awnings and Flannels,  
French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Vel-  
vet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured;  
Linen Booms and Collars, new style;  
Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;  
Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for la-  
dies and gentlemen;  
Zephyr, Cruesland patterns for fancy work,  
Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors;  
Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shal-  
lows and Shawls;  
Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de  
Nap and Poplin Silks,  
French, English and German Merinoes,  
Alaids and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and rid-  
ing dresses;  
Bonnet, Sash and Bell Ribbons, assorted;  
A splendid Assortment of French Needle Work,  
Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffing, Edging, insertions and  
Infants Dresses;  
Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Cam-  
bric hair, Net and Shawls, Silks and Ribbons,  
Spotted and plain colored silk Shawls and Mantillas,  
Black and fancy Kid, Thibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves  
and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's  
Wool and Mohair Hose and Half Hose,  
A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and rid-  
ing habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord,  
Braidings, Quilling Shenille Cord, &c.  
Gentlemen's superior Outer, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney,  
Musk rat, and Seal skin CAPS; FUR COLLARS;  
A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine  
Boots and Shoes,  
For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and  
Lasting Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilt-  
ed; Bonnets; Travelling Baskets; Pen and Pocket Knives,  
Also, a large lot of Negro Jans, Socks, Shoes and Caps,  
which will be sold at wholesale and retail prices,  
with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enu-  
merate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Re-  
tail at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to  
call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends  
are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until  
they have given us a call. To our country friends and  
customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them  
Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the  
highest market price for all such articles as are com-  
monly bartered for our line. As we take great pleasure  
in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine  
for themselves.  
D. M. & E. W. CRAIG—  
September 12, 1839—37-1f

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.  
THE subscriber will publish by the middle of No-  
vember next his Louisville, Ky. Directory, for  
1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the op-  
portunity of advertising in it on the following terms,  
by sending the advertisement and the money to the edi-  
tors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.  
One page, . . . . . \$5 00  
One-half page, . . . . . 3 00  
One-fourth page, . . . . . 2 00  
One square, not exceeding 6 lines, . . . . . 1 00  
August 29, 1839—35-1f

George R. McKee,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
LANCASTER, Ky.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to  
him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining  
counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.  
June 6, 1839. 23-1f

Great Western Manufactory  
OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;  
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.  
No. 15, Hunt's Row,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West  
end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-Road Office,  
and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANU-  
FACTORY; and is now making some of the most Fashion-  
able Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present  
day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the  
best workmen in the United States, and is a practical  
workman himself. He assures the public that he can  
Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as  
it can be made elsewhere,—his stock is tolerable large  
It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my  
friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on ac-  
commodating terms as any house in the city. I think  
I can please the majority of my customers, if by du-  
rability, and low prices combined together will have  
the effect.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental  
Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in  
oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, to-  
gether with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINT-  
ING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neat-  
ness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

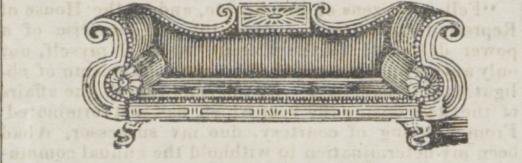
It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and  
Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in  
expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country  
by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home,  
and those that live East of the Alleghenies. The more  
figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter,  
the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture  
will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thou-  
sands of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of  
Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experi-  
ment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,  
Lexington, June 20, 1840. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and  
the public generally, for the very liberal patronage  
he has received from them; and takes this method to  
inform them that he has this day associated with him  
his son, John Skillman.  
The business will in future be conducted under the  
firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.  
A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skillman & Son,  
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the pub-  
lic, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the  
old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical,  
Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, station-  
ery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and  
retail, and will receive regularly the new works in the va-  
rious departments of literature, as they issue from the  
press.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840-1f



LEXINGTON  
FASHIONABLE & GENERAL  
FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I  
have received for the last seven years that I have  
been in business, I would inform my friends and the  
public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-  
stone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an im-  
mense large stock of  
Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared  
for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to in-  
crease my business to double what it has been, I have  
reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in  
this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with  
any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if  
I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens  
of my work, I would refer the public to some of the  
most fashionable houses in the city, and to my extensive  
Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that  
I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of  
charge.  
All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the  
same reduced prices.  
P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any  
hour or place.  
JAS. MARCH.  
April 4, 1830 14-1f

PETERS' PILLS.  
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and ap-  
preciated for their extraordinary and immediate  
powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering  
under nearly every kind of disease to which the human  
frame is liable.  
When taken according to the directions accompany-  
ing them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention  
and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspep-  
sia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma,  
Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen,  
Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred  
Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels,  
Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and  
in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic  
or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in  
their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor  
debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered  
to the public, supported by testimonials of a character  
so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given  
more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became  
acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in con-  
sequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a  
popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.  
The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every  
part of the Union, (but more especially in the South-  
ern States, where they have long been in use) are  
making free use of them in their practices, speaks volu-  
mely in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who  
use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the  
testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an  
antibilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they  
have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish  
their character, and prove that there is truth even in an  
advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated  
Pills have been sold in the United States, since January,  
1837.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at  
his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by  
means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street,  
New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing  
20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary ef-  
fect of these Pills, and the truth of the above state-  
ments, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL  
GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most re-  
spectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va. }  
Feb. 7, 1837. }

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing  
to you, my pleasure at the unrivalled success of your  
Pills in this section of the country. It is a general  
fact of those who vend patent medicines, to say too  
much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am  
firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than  
you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they  
were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is  
no other medicine that can compare with them in popu-  
larity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of  
the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the  
bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and effica-  
cious, and I have had considerable experience in all  
these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certainty of ac-  
tion render them a safe and efficient purgative for weak  
or individuals, and that they may be given at all times  
without apprehension of any of those injurious conse-  
quences which so frequently attend the application of  
calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your  
Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,  
S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in  
the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate  
constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of  
the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-  
ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them  
to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.  
Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the  
last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testi-  
mony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick  
Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced  
by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild  
aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever  
used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.  
They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington,  
Ky., and also, by Dr. Netherland, in Nicholasville, by J.  
D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberdeen, in Versailles,  
by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Ster-  
ling, by an authorised Agent; and on enquiry, can be  
had in almost every town and village in the State.  
December 26, 1839—52-1y

CABINET WARE-ROOM.  
THE subscriber respectfully in-  
forms his customers and the  
public generally, that he continues  
the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his  
old stand on Main-street, immedi-  
ately opposite the lot on which the  
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a  
few doors below Logan's corner,  
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be  
had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured  
in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-  
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine  
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE  
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered  
any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.  
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-  
tend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.  
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-1f

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.  
R. OWENS would most respect-  
fully inform the citizens of Lexington  
and the public generally, that he is now re-  
ceiving, and intends to keep constantly on  
hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE  
SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a  
large lot of CORK suitable for manu-  
facturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a  
large assortment of coarse Men's and Chil-  
dren's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash,  
as any other house in the city. He invites the public to  
call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they  
cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,  
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work,  
he would inform the public that he manufactures  
BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest  
notice and most favorable terms.  
Lexington, Dec. 13, 1838—50-1f

SELLING OFF  
AT COST AND CARRIAGE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, with a view to raise money,  
offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND  
CARRIAGE, for Cash, either at  
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every  
variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses—  
Persons wishing bargains, will do well to call on.

W. E. MILTON.  
N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of  
Kennard & Milton, will please come forward and make  
payment immediately.  
December 26, 1839—52-1f

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!  
I WISH to inform the public that I am now receiving  
night, from Baltimore, and shall continue to do so dur-  
ing the season. Having purchased the extensive estab-  
lishment now occupied by Mr. J. G. Mathers, nearly  
opposite my present stand, I assure my friends and the  
public that my accommodations will be extended  
so as to entertain them as they should be.

N. B. PICKLED OYSTERS are likewise kept con-  
stantly on hand.  
JACOB BLAIN.  
Lexington, Dec. 3, 1839—49-1f

KENTUCKY STEAM  
HAT FACTORY,  
No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St.,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber continues his very general assort-  
ment of HATS and CAPS, of the most FASHION-  
ABLE and DESIRABLE qualities, including the New York  
and Philadelphia Winter Fashions of 1839-40, for gen-  
tlemen's HATS, and the Parisian and Spanish style of  
LADIES' HATS, all of which are offered for cash, or to